

2021

CALIFORNIA RECOVERY PLAN PERFORMANCE REPORT



California Department of Finance



Gavin Newsom, Governor
State of California

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April 2022 Update

This report was written and submitted in August 2021; however, California's expenditure plan continues to evolve. The *April 2022 Addendum* (at the end of this report) includes two updated charts that reflect project expenditure amounts through December 31, 2021, as well as project allocation changes enacted by the state Legislature in early 2022. These changes reflect an increase of \$2.3 billion in the Revenue Replacement category due to a reevaluation of the methodology to calculate California's revenue loss due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. This Revenue Replacement recalculation has accordingly reduced the amount allocated to projects in other expenditure categories by nearly \$2 billion, as those programs will now be implemented with state funds. Projects that will now be funded entirely or at least partially with state funds include:

- Youth Behavioral Health Grants (\$100 million)
- Foodbank Assistance (\$30 million)
- Economic Support for Ports (\$250 million)
- Community Economic Resilience (\$600 million)
- Unlocking State Land for Affordable Housing (\$45 million)
- Affordable Housing Through Accessory Dwelling Unit Grants (\$81 million)
- Child Savings Accounts to Address Equity Gaps and Increase Higher Education Opportunities (\$370 million)
- Other Disaster Response Costs (\$486 million)

Finally, these changes update expenditure totals in the following broad categories as follows:

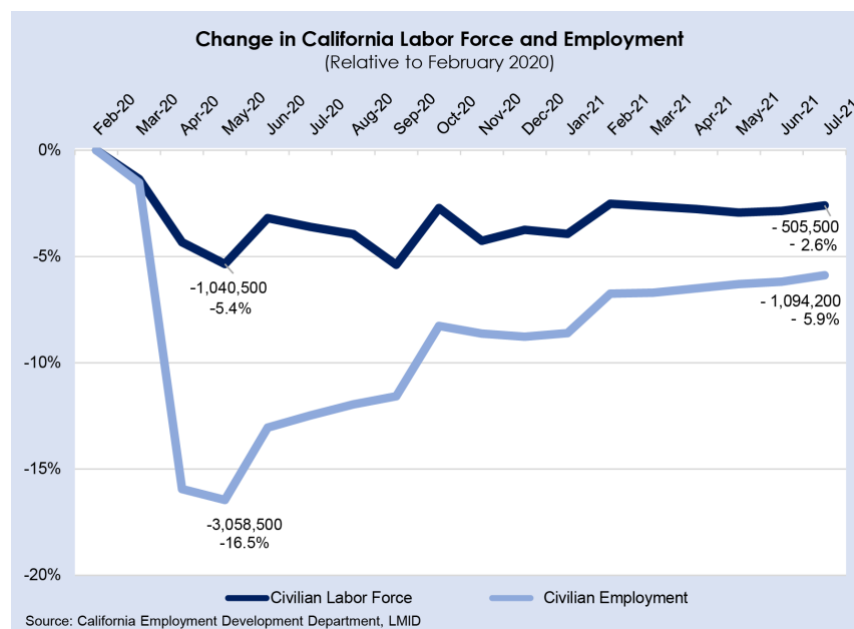
- Address Public Health Impacts (from \$1.7 billion to \$0.7 billion)
- Address Negative Economic Impacts (from \$5.2 billion to \$4.3 billion)
- Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities (from \$7.5 billion to \$7 billion)
- Revenue Replacement (from \$8.9 to \$11.2 billion)

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Overview

The COVID-19 Pandemic has caused a global economic crisis which has had a profound impact on California. It has caused business closures, job losses, and has driven millions of Californians to seek unemployment benefits and other assistance. Necessary efforts to contain the virus and to address its effects have increased costs for the state and its local governments.

The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 provides \$27.017 billion Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds to the State of California to mitigate the fiscal effects stemming from the COVID-19 public health emergency on communities, residents, and businesses. Because the state unemployment rate (7.6 percent) in July 2021 was more than 2.0 percentage points above the pre-pandemic low of 4.3 percent, the state received these funds in a single payment. While this represents a significant improvement compared to the record-high unemployment rate of 16 percent in April 2020, the state had 1.1 million fewer people employed and 505,500 fewer people in the labor force in July 2021 compared to February 2020.



With the State Fiscal Recovery Funds, California is implementing a comprehensive set of programs to support the state's continued response to the COVID-19 Pandemic, address the significant economic impacts of the pandemic, and promote a broad-based and equitable recovery through programs that address the disproportionate impacts of the pandemic in California's communities. These programs build upon investments made at the beginning of 2021 when the state adopted a package of additional relief for individuals, families, and businesses that experienced the most significant hardships due to the pandemic and its unequal impacts on certain populations.

These programs will expand opportunities for all Californians and complement state investments to improve educational outcomes, increase college affordability, confront homelessness and the housing affordability crisis, and reduce poverty. The combination of state funds and federal relief funds (including the \$27 billion in State Fiscal Recovery Funds), gives California the opportunity to make once-in-a-generation investments in a more equitable future for the state, and address disproportionate impacts among low-income communities and workers, that were exacerbated by the pandemic's negative economic impacts.

Components of the Plan

The majority of the State Fiscal Recovery Funds (\$12.7 billion) are intended to address the negative economic impacts (\$5.2 billion) of the COVID-19 Pandemic, especially for those disproportionately impacted by the pandemic and economic downturn (\$7.5 billion). About one-third (\$8.9 billion) reflects estimated revenue losses using the formula outlined in federal guidance and will support a variety of critical government services. Nearly 15 percent (\$3.8 billion) will be used to expand access to high-speed internet, as the pandemic has underscored the importance of making broadband more accessible for educational, employment, and health purposes. Approximately 5 percent (\$1.3 billion) will partially offset costs related to the state's emergency response activities and expand the availability of behavioral health services.

Through the state budget process, California identified these funding priorities in early August. Therefore, many of these programs are still being developed and will continue to be refined. The state will provide additional details on the projects in future reports. In addition, about \$330 million has not yet been allocated and may be used to address changing conditions related to COVID-19 or to support additional audit and oversight of the funds. The components of California's current Recovery Plan include:

Address Public Health Impacts (\$1.3 billion)—Includes support for the state's emergency response to COVID-19, including vaccine incentives. These funds will also help address emotional and behavioral health issues exacerbated by the COVID-19 Pandemic on California's adults, as well as effects on children and youth stemming from quarantine requirements and distance learning.

Address Negative Economic Impacts (\$5.2 billion)—Includes funds to address various negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic on households, individuals, businesses, and industry. Specifically, the Recovery Plan:

- Provides boxes of nutritious food to individuals in need, supplementing their access to food throughout the month.
- Provides funds to water systems, wastewater treatment providers, and energy utilities to help households and businesses that have incurred water and energy utility arrearages.
- Provides grants to small businesses, as well as economic support for the tourism industry and ports.
- Provides funds to communities to support economic resilience.
- Provides grants to cities and counties to expand youth employment and work-study opportunities.
- Provides education and training grants to workers displaced by the pandemic.
- Provides legal aid to renters and homeowners facing eviction or foreclosure.

Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities (\$7.5 billion)—Includes funds to address various disproportionate impacts of COVID-19 on households, individuals, businesses, and industry. Specifically, the Recovery Plan:

- Addresses housing shortages and homelessness exacerbated by the pandemic.
- Reduces barriers to accessing higher education by addressing equity gaps among low-income children and families, including homeless youth and children in foster care.
- Provides emergency financial aid to community college students.
- Increases capacity in residential care facilities through the Community Care Expansion program.

Broadband Infrastructure (\$3.8 billion)—Promotes access to, and affordability of, broadband by funding middle mile and last mile infrastructure projects, which are critical to the state's economy, education, and basic health and well-being, and will serve as a key component of the state's long-term equitable recovery, vitality, and resilience.

Revenue Replacement (\$8.9 billion)—Reflects estimated state revenue losses due to the COVID-19 public health emergency using the formula outlined in federal guidance. These funds will support a variety of critical government services.

These investments will allow California to build back a stronger, more equitable economy and address the disproportionate negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic on low-wage sectors.

PROMOTING EQUITABLE OUTCOMES

The COVID-19 Recession ended the longest economic expansion in U.S. history. It caused business closures, massive job losses, and resulting drops in personal and business income. The COVID-19 Pandemic has amplified wage disparity that existed before the pandemic and has intensified economic and racial inequality. In response, in April 2020, Governor Newsom convened a Task Force on Business and Jobs Recovery—a diverse group of leaders from business, government, labor, and the non-profit sector—to develop actionable recommendations and advise the state on how economic recovery can be expedited and address the effects of wage disparity exacerbated by the COVID-19 Pandemic.

As part of its response to the pandemic and the subsequent recession, California enacted a package of programs in early 2021 to speed needed relief to individuals, families, and businesses suffering the most significant economic hardships due to the pandemic. In addition, the state's Budget, enacted in summer 2021, provides historic investments in children and youth, which will improve educational outcomes for the next generation of Californians. A few highlights of state programs that further promote equity:

- **Golden State Stimulus**—Provides stimulus payments to low- to middle-income families and individuals, including those unable to obtain grants in federal programs. These funds were the fastest, most effective way to provide relief to households and many of the state's essential workers who helped meet the daily needs of communities. This includes staff at hospitals, nursing homes, grocery stores, restaurants, farms, food production facilities, child care centers, warehouses, and delivery/transportation businesses.
- **Earned Income Tax Credit**—Expands relief to economically disadvantaged individuals and families.
- **Small Business COVID-19 Relief Grant Program**—Provides grants to certain small businesses affected by the pandemic, including those unable to obtain grants in federal programs.
- **California for All Kids Plan**—Invests in universal transitional kindergarten, offers year-round access to enrichment and extended-day supplemental education programs in low-income communities, and increases access to school-based nutrition for all students.
- **College Affordability**—Increases funding to state colleges and universities and expands the Cal Grant financial aid program to increase equity, access, and affordability, including additional student housing to defray a significant cost of attending college.

While California began to lay the foundation for its equitable recovery in January 2021, the infusion of flexible federal funding for states in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 will allow California to significantly build upon this foundation. Leveraging and expanding existing programs, the state will implement a portfolio of new programs designed with an equitable recovery in mind. Together, state and federal funds will allow the state to make additional investments to support all sectors of the state, and improve the lives of all Californians.

Equity is the cornerstone of California's economic recovery plan to support economically disadvantaged individuals and families, small businesses in underserved and disadvantaged communities, and other individuals who have historically experienced barriers to accessing services, including those with behavioral concerns, through a comprehensive package of programs.

Many programs include strong community engagement components and/or public outreach campaigns to increase awareness of the targeted services. While the details of many of these components are still being developed, California intends to emphasize education and awareness of available resources, services, and assistance so that targeted individuals and communities can access opportunities that close these gaps.

While the administrative requirements for most programs are still being developed, program goals specifically include addressing systemic inequities that have historically resulted in a disparity in the ability to compete for funds or meet eligibility criteria.

Information on specific programmatic outcomes will be provided in subsequent reports. However, due to the focus on an equitable recovery, California will include specific outcomes to address closing gaps in access and services wherever possible.

California's Recovery Plan is designed to promote equitable recovery for all Californians and improve:

- Access to housing
- Educational opportunities
- Access to high-quality jobs
- Behavioral health outcomes
- Financial stability of families and businesses
- Access to broadband

These programs collectively provide additional support for the most vulnerable Californians who were disproportionately and negatively impacted by the pandemic, and are historically and systemically excluded from economic recovery. These groups include individuals experiencing behavioral health concerns or economic challenges, and small businesses.

ACCESS TO HOUSING

California continues to face a housing crisis as increasing numbers of people struggle to afford housing and are experiencing homelessness. Even before the pandemic, more than half of all California renters and over one-third of homeowners with mortgages faced high housing cost burdens with 28.8 percent of renters and 16.8 percent of homeowners spending more than half of their incomes on housing¹.

California has and will continue to make significant investments in projects that have the primary goal of maintaining and expanding the supply of affordable housing and reducing homelessness. The lack of sufficient affordable housing is a growing problem in California and the nation at large. Numerous studies have recommended that investments in new affordable housing and preservation of existing affordable homes are needed to address this crisis. A recent Brookings report on Strategies for Increasing Affordable Housing Amid the COVID-19 Economic Crisis noted that "Policymakers should make more serious efforts to reduce the number of households who lack affordable, stable, decent-quality housing, and focus on three goals:

- Increase the amount of long-term affordable rental housing, especially in high-opportunity communities.
- Protect existing affordable rental housing from physical deterioration and financial insecurity.
- Support affordable housing projects currently in the pipeline that face financial obstacles due to the pandemic."

These recommendations are encapsulated in a package of housing and homelessness proposals included in the state's 2021 Budget Act providing combined state and federal funding (including nearly \$4.9 billion in State Fiscal Recovery Funds) totalling \$10 billion.

These programs are designed to build stronger neighborhoods, increase access to stable housing, and increase inclusivity in regional planning. Specifically, these programs address the inventory of affordable units by preserving and maintaining existing affordable units, accelerating shovel-ready infill projects in under-resourced communities, and supporting utility and other pre-construction activities to make excess state-owned land housing-

ready. The portfolio also includes an expansion of California's landmark housing assistance program, Homekey, which supports housing for individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness.

These programs encourage infrastructure to both support additional housing in high resource communities, near jobs and transit, and infuse community development investments into lower resource communities and concentrated areas of poverty to promote equitable outcomes through a place-based investing approach.

California's housing initiatives, taken together, will:

- Prevent eviction and other housing loss for low-income Californians.
- Obtain and preserve access to housing for low-income Californians.
- Enforce rights to fair treatment and safe and habitable housing for tenants.
- Increase awareness of housing rights for low-income Californians including hotline access and educational workshops.
- Obtain housing for unhoused persons.

California will work specifically to ready sites in high opportunity areas. These are areas from which low-income populations may have been historically excluded or where there are few affordable housing options.

California's plan also will specifically advance equity for seniors who are receiving Supplemental Security Income, who are experiencing homelessness, or who are at risk of becoming homeless through the preservation and expansion of adult and senior care facilities.

These programs will help California and its citizens recover from the economic challenges imposed by the pandemic, which exacerbated a long-standing housing shortage, intensified a statewide affordability crisis, and provoked additional housing instability, and will provide significant resources to protect vulnerable Californians who were disproportionately and negatively impacted by COVID-19 economic losses.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

California's Recovery Plan includes targeted assistance to historically underserved and economically disadvantaged students. Students can experience economic hardship that can lead to their withdrawal from college; such hardships were more pronounced during the pandemic. Over half of California community college students experienced decreased income with 22 percent of those being laid off from their employment. California's Recovery Plan includes emergency financial assistance for these community college students who experienced immediate economic challenges to remaining in school such as job loss, homelessness, and food insecurity. This assistance is intended to keep students in school or help them return. Furthering their education will ultimately

improve their job prospects and income potential. Broadband infrastructure programs are also included to address the digital divide exposed by the mass migration to distance learning necessitated by stay-at-home orders and social distancing requirements to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

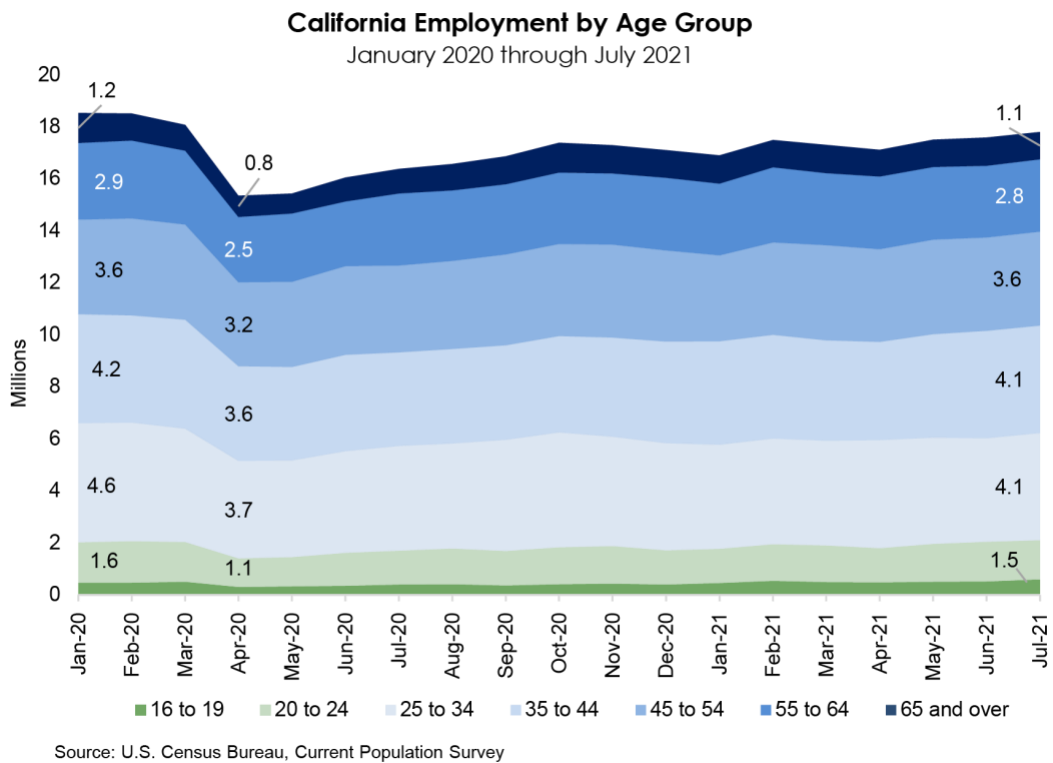
A unique program aims to provide students with financial support in exchange for serving their local communities and addressing critical COVID-19 recovery needs such as tutoring, food insecurity, and physical and mental wellbeing. This will help build civic engagement and service among college students, mitigate student financial loss and college debt, and develop relationships and networks with nonprofits and local government to facilitate post-pandemic recovery in communities heavily impacted by the pandemic.

Taken together, California's programs aim to:

- Decrease the number of low-income or disproportionately impacted students who withdraw from community colleges due to financial hardship associated with the COVID-19 Pandemic.
- Decrease the number of low-income or disproportionately impacted community college students who report basic housing and food insecurities as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic.
- Increase the number of low-income individuals who enroll in college training programs.
- Improve the education and earnings of low-skilled adults.
- Decrease the number of low-income or disproportionately impacted students who report lack of access to reliable internet service and digital devices.

ADDRESSING INEQUITY IN WAGES AND ACCESS TO HIGH QUALITY JOBS

Despite marked improvements in recent months, the pandemic has negatively impacted the state's labor market—especially for certain sectors and populations. Further, the pandemic has highlighted the inequities many workers face. To address these inequities, California's Recovery Plan includes investments in targeted workforce development programs and helps strengthen the link between education, training, and industry. Getting Californians back to work is key to a broad-based and equitable labor market recovery. Particularly at risk are those at the edge of the labor market, such as young adults and those with barriers to employment.



These groups are typically the first to experience the effects of an economic downturn and the last to recover. California's programs will include partnerships with community organizations to reach marginalized groups and families and provide assistance to help them access available financial aid and training grants.

Goals of these programs include:

- Increase wages per geographic unit (regions and sub regions).
- Increase the number of minority-owned small businesses.
- Provide grants to support displaced workers and provide job opportunities in occupational, vocational, and technical careers.
- Support critical workforce development programs aimed at youth who have suffered financial hardship as a result of the pandemic.

ACCESS TO BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES

The COVID-19 public health emergency has impacted every aspect of life as social distancing became a necessity, businesses closed, schools transitioned to remote education, and millions of Americans lost their jobs. The pandemic increased social isolation, financial insecurity and housing insecurity. The effects of these losses on behavioral health, including the toll of pandemic-related stress, have increased the severity and frequency of mental health crises and substance use. The pandemic has increased the need to build and expand capacity in the continuum of behavioral health treatment resources.

California's Recovery Plan aims to reduce homelessness, incarceration, unnecessary hospitalizations, and inpatient days. The plan will improve outcomes for people with behavioral health conditions by expanding access to community-based treatment. Programs include investments in infrastructure and capacity-building for a continuum of treatment levels, including short-term crisis stabilization, acute and sub-acute care, crisis residential care, community-based mental health residential treatment, substance use disorder residential treatment, mobile crisis, and community and outpatient behavioral health services.

California's funding plan also includes partnership grants between county behavioral health and schools to support mental health programs for children and youth who are economically disadvantaged and identified with social-emotional, behavioral, and academic needs. Without adequate mental health programs, students have difficulty concentrating and accessing learning. The COVID-19 Pandemic exacerbated the need for mental health services for students and laid bare existing inequities in access to these services.

Increased access to behavioral health services will be accomplished by:

- Increasing stable housing opportunities for individuals needing behavioral health treatment services.
- Increasing inpatient psychiatric bed capacity.
- Providing grants to counties and local educational agencies to enter into partnerships to create programs that include targeted interventions in economically disadvantaged communities that are also within a qualified census tract.

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO HOUSEHOLDS AND BUSINESSES

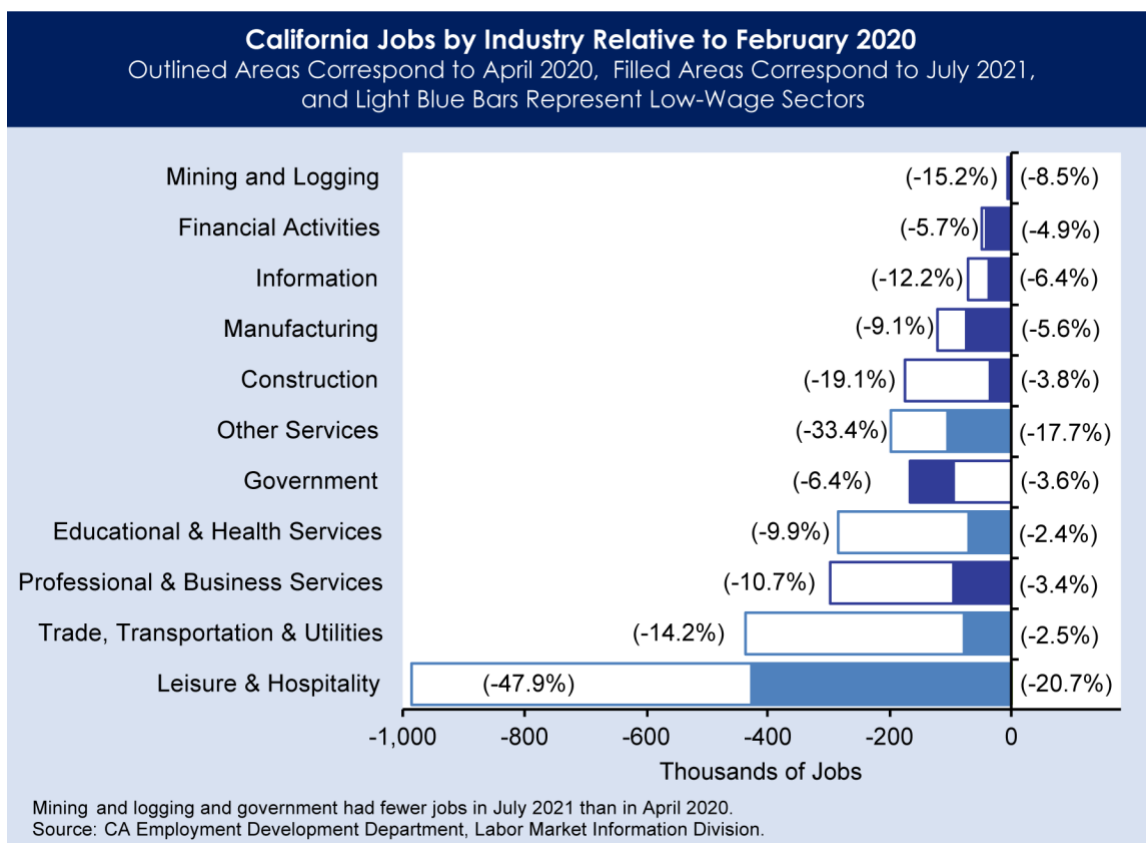
California's Recovery Plan includes programs to pay energy and water utility arrearages. The energy arrearages program will prioritize those residential consumers at greatest risk of service disconnection. Resources will be broadly targeted to households facing immediate energy utility service disconnection. The allocation methodology for the water arrearages program is still being developed; however, California is committed to prioritizing equitable recovery, and it is anticipated that customers in the greatest need will be prioritized.

In addition to arrearages programs to mitigate disconnection of critical utilities, California has a robust foodbanks support network and will expand support to these organizations.

The Recovery Plan also provides direct grant funds to small businesses and nonprofits highly impacted by COVID-19, including underserved and disadvantaged small businesses that have historically faced barriers to capital.

MITIGATING INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC LOSSES

The pandemic has had a profound impact on all industries and a disproportionate impact on the travel, tourism, and hospitality industry (generally known as leisure and hospitality). California ports were also uniquely affected by the pandemic, including loss of travel and tourism, closure of related businesses that provide a key source of revenue within the ports, and supply chain disruptions. As shown in the following chart, almost half of the workers in the leisure and hospitality industry lost their jobs as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic. California's leisure and hospitality industry is one of the largest economic drivers for the state.



Many jobs in these industries are filled by those in underserved and disproportionately impacted communities. By encouraging the recovery of the travel and tourism industry, the state will be able to re-employ hundreds of thousands of displaced travel and hospitality workers.

California's Recovery Plan includes programs with a wide geographic and demographic distribution. Subsequent reports will provide more details regarding specific programs.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The programs within California's Recovery Plan were enacted through the state budget process. This process includes many meetings with stakeholders, a series of public hearings, and ultimately must be approved by locally-elected representatives in both houses of California's Legislature. This process has many opportunities for community engagement. Stakeholders, including local government associations, advocacy groups, and community-based organizations, are well-versed in these opportunities and provide written and oral comments, and participate in briefings, roundtables, and listening sessions that are all part of building the annual state budget.

In addition to the opportunities built in to the budget process, many programs in California's Recovery Plan include specific community-engagement processes so that programs can be best tailored to those they are intended to serve. Outreach in some communities, especially those that have been historically marginalized, can be challenging. Creating awareness of available resources within these communities will be critical to the success of the programs. Strategies will include providing opportunities for meaningful verbal and written comments from local community-based organizations and community members, with feedback informing program changes, and leveraging existing local and culturally relevant expertise by collaborating with local community groups and organizations, especially those with prior experience and existing strong community connections. This will include technical assistance to providers and other supporting organizations, to quickly engage and support the intended beneficiaries.

More information, including specific strategies and approaches, will be available in subsequent reports.

LABOR PRACTICES

California has a long history of strong labor standards. California's labor practices ensure the delivery of high quality infrastructure through the use of a skilled and trained workforce on publicly funded projects. California's prevailing wage laws require contractors and subcontractors who work on publicly funded construction and maintenance projects to pay their workers minimum prevailing wage rates and generally requires the hiring of apprentices. The California Department of Industrial Relations determines these rates twice a year based on the type of work and geographic area. While California law does not require Project Labor Agreements, these agreements are common on public works projects and the prevailing wage rates are usually based on rates specified in collective bargaining agreements. The payment of a competitive wage ensures that the workforce

has the necessary skillset to efficiently and effectively complete publicly funded infrastructure projects.

California has allocated State Fiscal Recovery Funds to two broadband infrastructure projects in Expenditure Category 5; however, no funding has been contractually obligated as of July 31, 2021. When contracts are awarded for these projects, they will follow all applicable state laws. Additional information will be reported, as required, in the quarterly project and expenditure report or the annual recovery plan performance report.

USE OF EVIDENCE

A number of California's projects rely on evidenced-based models to inform program design and implementation. In many cases, State Fiscal Recovery Funds are being used to expand existing state programs that have been modeled after successful strategies and adapted over the years through lessons learned. California will continue to measure outcomes for these projects and refine strategies to maximize the effectiveness of the funding available. For example, two existing programs expanded with State Fiscal Recovery Funds incorporate evidenced-based strategies. The first provides legal representation to persons facing eviction and the second establishes partnerships between schools and local mental health services agencies. These programs are also regularly assessed to determine where interventions are most successful and identify where improvements can be made.

California has allocated a significant amount of State Fiscal Recovery Funds to evidenced-based projects with established outcomes. However, no funding has been obligated for these projects as of July 31, 2021. Once grants and contracts are awarded, California will provide additional details related to the projects that use or are modeled after evidenced-based interventions. Additional information regarding project outcomes and outputs anticipated from these evidence-based approaches will be relayed in subsequent reports.

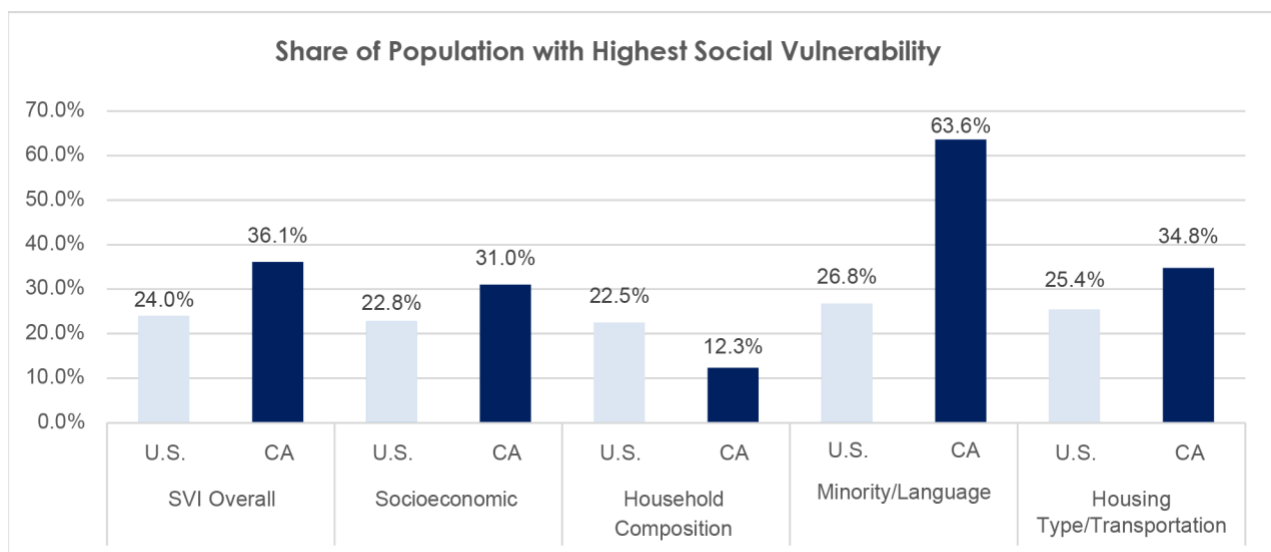
TABLE OF ALLOCATIONS BY EXPENDITURE CATEGORY

Category		Allocations by Category	Cumulative Expenditures to Date
1	Expenditure Category: Public Health		
1.1	COVID-19 Vaccination	\$208,729,000	\$120,045,391
1.10	Mental Health Services	630,000,000	
1.X	Other Disaster Response Costs - TBD	486,108,000	
2	Expenditure Category: Negative Economic Impacts		
2.1	Household Assistance: Food Programs	30,000,000	30,000,000
2.2	Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid	2,000,000,000	
2.5	Household Assistance: Eviction Prevention	80,000,000	
2.7	Job Training Assistance, Subsidized Employment, Employment Supports or Incentives	657,500,000	
2.9	Small Business Economic Assistance	1,500,000,000	
2.11	Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality	95,000,000	
2.12	Aid to Other Impacted Industries	250,000,000	
2.13	Other Economic Support	600,000,000	
3	Expenditure Category: Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities		
3.5	Education Assistance: Other	2,155,413,000	
3.10	Housing Support: Affordable Housing	2,545,000,000	
3.11	Housing Support: Services for Unhoused Persons	2,200,000,000	
3.12	Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance	581,000,000	
5	Expenditure Category: Infrastructure		
5.16	Broadband: "Last Mile" projects	522,397,000	
5.17	Broadband: Other projects	3,250,000,000	
6	Expenditure Category: Revenue Replacement		
6.1	Provision of Government Services	8,864,544,000	
7	Expenditure Category: Administrative and Other		
7.1	Administrative Expenses	10,916,000	
7.X	Administrative Reserve for Audit/Oversight	18,641,000	
7.4	Transfers to Nonentitlement Units	1,218,261,277	609,130,638

Project Inventory

The California Recovery Plan outlines 26 projects, in 21 state departments, that reflect the diversity of the nation's most populous state. The projects were identified to continue to support efforts to lift up individuals, families, businesses, and communities that have been hard hit by the COVID-19 Pandemic. Many of the effects of the pandemic, including business closures, rapid increases in unemployment, shifts to distance learning, and fears of contracting the coronavirus, will be felt for years to come. Given the long-lasting impacts on the lives of Californians, the state's Recovery Plan outlines comprehensive solutions that address the inequities exposed and exacerbated by the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Relative to the rest of the nation, California had a significantly higher proportion of social vulnerability prior to the pandemic, based on the CDC's Social Vulnerability Index². The following chart shows that over one-third of California's population is concentrated in areas that represent the highest levels of social vulnerability, taking into account various factors such as poverty, lack of vehicle access, and crowded housing, reflecting data from the 2014-2018 American Community Survey. (See the Appendix for a map of counties ranked by social vulnerability.)



Source: 2014-2018 ACS population estimate, CDC Social Vulnerability Index 2018 data (top quartile).

The Recovery Plan will result in once-in-a-generation opportunities to make meaningful changes resulting in a more equitable and broad-based recovery. These projects consider, and will continue to consider, the needs of communities throughout the state and will promote equitable access to these resources, which will address wage disparities, economic inequality, and inconsistent access to critical services and opportunities.

The chart below lists each of the projects by expenditure category in the state's Recovery Plan based on funding priorities identified in early August. These programs will continue to be refined and changes will be detailed in future reports. An overview of each project, goals, and preliminary timelines are also provided in this section.

Projects by Expenditure Category
(Dollars in Millions)

Projects by Expenditure Category		Lead Agency	Allocation
1	Expenditure Category: Public Health		
1.1	Vaccine Incentives	Public Health	\$122.0
1.1	Vaccine Management and Coordination	Government Operations Agency	86.7
1.10	Expand Access to Behavioral Health Services	Health Care Services	530.0
1.10	Youth Behavioral Health Grants	Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission	100.0
1.X	Other Disaster Response Costs - TBD	Various	486.1
2	Expenditure Category: Negative Economic Impacts		
2.1	Foodbank Assistance	Social Services	30.0
2.2	Relief for Water and Utility Arrearages	Water Resources Control Board Community Services and Development	2,000.0
2.5	Legal Services for Eviction Prevention and Housing Stability	Judicial Branch	80.0
2.7	Expand Job Opportunities for Youth and Young Adults	Office of Planning and Research	185.0
2.7	Education and Training Grants for Displaced Workers	Student Aid Commission	472.5
2.9	Small Business COVID-19 Relief Grants	Office of Business and Economic Development	1,500.0
2.11	Revitalize California Tourism	Office of Business and Economic Development	95.0
2.12	Economic Support for Ports	State Lands Commission	250.0
2.13	Community Economic Resilience	Labor Agency	600.0

(Chart continued on following page)

Projects by Expenditure Category (continued)
(Dollars in Millions)

Projects by Expenditure Category		Lead Agency	Allocation
3	Expenditure Category: Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities		
3.5	College Service Program for COVID-19 Recovery	Office of Planning and Research	127.5
3.5	Child Savings Accounts to Address Equity Gaps and Increase Higher Education Opportunities	Scholarshare Investment Board	1,777.9
3.5	Emergency Financial Aid for Community College Students	Community Colleges Chancellor's Office	250.0
3.10	Community Care Expansion	Social Services	450.0
3.10	Accelerate Affordable Housing Production	Housing and Community Development	1,750.0
3.10	Affordable Housing Preservation	Housing and Community Development	300.0
3.10	Unlocking State Land for Affordable Housing	Housing and Community Development	45.0
3.11	Homekey: Solutions for the Homeless Crisis	Housing and Community Development	2,200.0
3.12	Accelerate Housing Production to Promote Equitable Communities	Housing and Community Development	500.0
3.12	Affordable Housing through Accessory Dwelling Unit Grants	Housing Finance Agency	81.0
5	Expenditure Category: Infrastructure		
5.16	Expand Broadband Service to Unserved Communities	Public Utilities Commission	522.4
5.17	Expand Broadband Infrastructure	Technology	3,250.0
6	Expenditure Category: Revenue Replacement		
6.1	Provision of Government Services	Various	8,864.5
7	Expenditure Category: Administrative and Other		
7.1	Tracking and Oversight of Federal COVID-19 Funds	Finance	10.9
7.X	Administrative Reserve for Audit/Oversight	Various	18.6
7.X	Unallocated	Various	331.9
Total of Projects by Category			\$27,017.0

VACCINE INCENTIVES

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
10120001	1.1 – COVID-19 Vaccination	\$122 million

Project Overview

Vaccination represents one of the best tools to help California and the nation to combat the spread of the coronavirus, which has threatened lives and livelihoods for over 18 months. Increasing the vaccination rate will stop the spread of the virus, better protect children not yet eligible for the vaccine, prevent serious illness and death, keep our health systems from being overwhelmed, keep our communities safe, and allow our economy to thrive.

Despite abundant supply of the vaccine, widespread geographic availability of vaccines, and ability to easily make appointments, millions of Californians remained unvaccinated in late May 2021. California implemented an incentive program to motivate people to get vaccinated (including second doses), set a deadline to drive action in the community as the state was set to relax restrictions based on historically low infection rates, and generate publicity to get people talking about vaccination. The vaccination incentive program provided a \$50 gift card for use at specified grocery stores to two million Californians to begin their COVID-19 vaccination process. In addition, the state implemented a lottery for all Californians with at least one vaccine dose with cash prizes of \$50,000 to 30 people and grand prizes of \$1.5 million each to 10 Californians. All prizes were awarded after completion of the vaccination regimen.

VACCINE MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
10120003	1.1 – COVID-19 Vaccination	\$86.7 million

Project Overview

The COVID-19 Pandemic has highlighted the disproportionate impact of the virus on certain populations and has made it imperative to focus interventions and resources to address the health of those disproportionately impacted. Equitable vaccine administration is a crucial tool to not only address disease burden, but to reopen safely and effectively. Through targeted outreach and mobile clinics, health equity metrics show that over 56 percent of the least healthy communities (quartile 1), as measured by the Healthy Places Index³, are fully vaccinated in California.

The state's vaccination management system (myCAVax) is critical to providing efficient distribution and management of vaccines throughout the state. This project was initially funded in December 2020 with federal grant funds, and ongoing maintenance, operations, and enhancements to the system will use State Fiscal Recovery Funds for costs incurred after March 11, 2021. This system supports the enrollment of providers into the statewide vaccine program. Providers use the system to order vaccine supplies, and report vaccine inventory, including transfers, or storage and handling incidents. The MyTurn Clinic module supports the administration of vaccines at mass vaccination sites and supports providers, especially those serving low-income individuals. Extensive technical, program, and operational support has been provided to California's 61 Local Health Jurisdictions and over 7,000 providers through outreach, training, and helpdesk support.

To help all Californians gain access to vaccines, the state added the MyTurn Public module to myCAVax. As of late August 2021, the system has managed the administration of more than 44.4 million doses. Over 21.9 million Californians are fully vaccinated, representing about 66 percent of the population. The system also includes the option for Californians to register for a Digital Vaccination Record allowing individuals to provide proof of their COVID-19 vaccination.

For more information about this system and its modules, visit:
<https://mycavax.cdph.ca.gov/s/> and <https://myturn.ca.gov/>.

EXPAND ACCESS TO BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
11080004	1.10 – Mental Health Services	\$530 million

Project Overview

Prior to the pandemic, California's rates of overdose deaths, suicides, mental illness and substance use disorder were steadily increasing, and the majority of Californians with behavioral health conditions self-reported they were not receiving treatment⁴. The pandemic accelerated these trends—social isolation, financial insecurity, housing insecurity, and inequitable losses. The pandemic also increased the severity and frequency of mental health crises with more than 33 percent of Californians surveyed⁵ reporting symptoms of anxiety and/or depressive disorder compared to 30.7 percent of adults in the U.S. Concurrently, barriers to accessing needed care likely worsened given the focus on care and treatment of the coronavirus.

This project provides competitive grants to qualified entities such as counties, tribal entities, non-profit entities, and for-profit entities to expand the community continuum of behavioral health treatment resources. Projects will support short-term crisis stabilization, acute and sub-acute care, crisis residential care, community-based mental health residential treatment, substance use disorder residential treatment, mobile crisis, and community and outpatient behavioral health services. Over half of the counties in California do not currently have crisis stabilization units, mental health rehabilitation centers, psychiatric health facilities or inpatient psychiatric hospitals. This expansion will increase the number of inpatient and outpatient treatment options as the pandemic has exacerbated the need to build and expand capacity throughout the system. These investments will result in better treatment outcomes and prevent the cycle of homelessness and unnecessary institutionalization.

YOUTH BEHAVIORAL HEALTH GRANTS

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
11021005	1.10 – Mental Health Services	\$100 million

Project Overview

COVID-19 and the resulting social isolation and economic disruption have impacted the mental health of Californians, including the state's youth. With 15.2 percent of adolescents reported⁴ as having a major depressive episode in the past year, the need for mental health services has increased dramatically. The effects of mental health crises are evident on school campuses, and as students return to the classroom, reaching pupils in school settings is preferable as a first point of contact for mental and substance use disorder services for youth. Schools provide an opportunity for early identification and early intervention to address behavioral health issues that can undermine learning and healthy development. This project will help build stronger partnerships between county mental and behavioral health entities and local schools through a competitive grant program in economically disadvantaged communities or schools that serve a significant number of low-income students. In doing so, county mental or behavioral health departments can leverage resources and create programs that include targeted interventions to provide much needed services for economically disadvantaged students with identified social, emotional, behavioral health, and academic needs. Through these partnerships, county mental or behavioral health departments will be better equipped to successfully reach vulnerable children and youth, and their families, by providing mental health services in an environment where they are comfortable and that is accessible to students and their families.

The primary goal of this program is to prevent mental illnesses from becoming severe and disabling by increasing access to evidence-based behavioral health services for children, especially those in underserved populations. A variety of behavioral health services will be provided with these funds, many of which have demonstrated successful outcomes including:

- An evaluation⁶ of the "Healthy Environments and Response to Trauma in Schools (HEARTS)" program in San Francisco found that children who received HEARTS therapy showed an improvement in school engagement, a decrease in behavioral problems, and a decrease in trauma-related symptoms.

- A randomized trial⁷ assessing the implementation of school-wide positive behavioral interventions and supports found that it resulted in improvements in the proportion of third graders meeting or exceeding state reading assessment standards and in the perceived safety of the school setting.
- A study⁸ of the effectiveness of suicide prevention programs in schools found that peer leaders were more likely to refer a suicidal friend to an adult, and among students, increased the perception of adult support for suicidal youths with the highest increase among students with a history of suicidal ideation.

FOODBANK ASSISTANCE

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
20140006	2.1 – Household Assistance: Food Programs	\$30 million

Project Overview

Low-income individuals have historically faced barriers accessing high quality and nutritious food. High unemployment caused by the COVID-19 Pandemic exacerbated this issue as more individuals and families struggled to access nutritious food due to reduced income. This project provides boxes of nutritious food to individuals in need, supplementing their access to food throughout the month and therefore supporting their overall health and well-being. Approximately 1.1 million food boxes have been distributed by local food banks and distribution sites in all 58 counties of California.

Foodbank partnerships have been found to increase food security, dietary intake, and overall health⁹. Feeding America conducted a two-year, randomized controlled research trial to help low-income Americans better manage and control type 2 diabetes. The study¹⁰ concluded that foodbanks can significantly improve food security and dietary intake for people served. After six months, study participants in the intervention group had significant improvements in food security, fruit and vegetable intake, and food stability.

RELIEF FOR WATER AND UTILITY ARREARAGES

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
20241007	2.2 – Household Assistance: Utility Aid	\$2 billion

Project Overview

Millions of Californians have fallen behind on their utility bills due to financial hardship related to the COVID-19 Pandemic. State mandated moratoriums on utility disconnection provided vital short-term protection for customers, and various federal programs to cover utility arrearages, while crucial, are largely targeted to limited income customers. When moratoriums expire, many Californians will struggle to manage the financial burden of repaying past due balances and risk losing home water and utility services. This program will reimburse water and energy utilities for reported customer arrearages incurred during the COVID-19 Pandemic between March 4, 2020 and June 15, 2021 – with emphasis on paying arrearages for customers facing immediate risk of service loss due to nonpayment. If there are remaining funds after fully reimbursing water system arrearages, waste-water treatment providers may be reimbursed for wastewater arrearages. Water and energy utilities will apply the funds received to customer accounts in arrears through bill credits, preventing customers from losing services. These programs are anticipated to provide relief by the end of the year.

For more information about this program, visit: <https://csd.ca.gov/Pages/CAPP.aspx>.

LEGAL SERVICES FOR EVICTION PREVENTION AND HOUSING STABILITY

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
20530009	2.5 – Household Assistance – Eviction Prevention	\$80 million

Project Overview

Increased numbers of Californians are facing homelessness, largely because of pandemic-related income loss. This program provides funds to qualified legal services agencies and support centers to provide eviction defense, other tenant defense assistance in landlord-tenant rental disputes, and services to prevent foreclosures for homeowners. Services provided include pre-eviction and eviction legal services, counseling, advice and consultation, mediation, training, renter education and representation, and legal services. These services are designed to improve habitability, increase affordable housing, help Californians access existing programs that provide income or benefits to improve housing stability, prevent homelessness, and provide legal help for persons displaced because of domestic violence.

The primary goal of this project is to prevent eviction and housing loss for low-income Californians, which will be accomplished through a variety of strategies, including legal representation, counseling, and ensuring receipt of eligible income or benefits that would

improve housing stability. The state will begin accepting applications in early fall 2021 and anticipates that all awards will be made by the end of the calendar year.

The National Coalition for a Civil Right to Counsel provides a compilation of reports¹¹ on the impact of representation in eviction cases. There are three studies that are recognized as being well-designed and well-implemented experimental studies of the impact of full legal representation in eviction cases:

- A study¹² of New York City's Housing Court found that only 22 percent of represented tenants had final judgments against them, compared with 51 percent of tenants without legal representation. Similarly large advantages for tenants with an attorney also were found in eviction orders and stipulations requiring the landlord to provide rent abatement or repairs.
- An evaluation¹³ of the Sargent Shriver Civil Counsel Act found that: (1) tenants with full representation were more likely to retain possession of their unit (5 percent) than the comparison group (1 percent), which was statistically significant, (2) tenants with full representation had fewer orders to pay money judgments to the landlord and the amount ordered was less than the comparison cases, (3) tenants with full representation had almost two weeks longer to move out than comparison cases, and (4) tenants with full representation were more likely to get orders that the eviction proceeding not be reported to credit agencies, and that the landlord provide neutral references.
- A randomized study¹⁴ in a Massachusetts District Court found that, at the end of litigation, two-thirds of tenants who received full scope representation stayed in their homes, whereas only one-third of the control group retained possession of their unit.

EXPAND JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
20760010	2.7 – Job Training Assistance, Subsidized Employment, Employment Supports or Incentives	\$185 million

Project Overview

The COVID-19 Pandemic has exacerbated a lack of workforce opportunities for youth and young adults under 30 years of age across California. Prior to the pandemic, many low-income youth and young adults in urban and rural counties and cities, were already struggling to make ends meet and pay for the basic costs of living like housing, food, and transportation. The pandemic forced employers to shut down operations, reduce hours, or lay off employees altogether to protect public health. Unfortunately, many of the

individuals impacted by the pandemic were these low-income youth without much financial security and support. The Youth Jobs Program will help provide crucial economic support to these youth by giving cities and counties an opportunity to employ youth who have suffered financial hardship as a result of the pandemic in jobs that have been identified by counties and cities and other local stakeholders as critical priorities in their jurisdiction and in alignment with the needs of the community. The project will be coordinated with local community groups and organizations that work with low-income youth and other underrepresented groups to target outreach and engagement with these individuals.

The primary goal of this project is to increase employment among low-income youth by providing full-time, part-time, or summer jobs. Research indicates that involvement in youth job programs has a positive impact on employment later in life. Research conducted by the Brookings Metropolitan Policy Program¹⁵ found that participation by low-income youth in a cooperative education, internship, apprenticeship or mentorship program in high school is related to higher subsequent job quality. This study also found that having a job as a teenager (ages 16-18) predicts higher job quality in adulthood, after controlling for education, work experience, and other characteristics. A literature review¹⁶ published by the National Bureau of Economic Research found that “workplace-based programs that teach non-cognitive skills appear to be effective remedial interventions for adolescents. They motivate acquisition of work relevant skills and provide for disadvantaged youth the discipline and guidance which is often missing in their homes or high schools.” Funding opportunities for these grants to cities and counties will launch this fall.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING GRANTS FOR DISPLACED WORKERS

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
20760011	2.7 – Job Training Assistance, Subsidized Employment, Employment Supports or Incentives	\$472.5 million

Project Overview

From February through April 2020, the pandemic resulted in record unemployment rates and a substantial decrease in labor-force participation rates, particularly for those at the edge of the labor market, such as young adults and those with various barriers to employment. This grant program will support displaced workers who lost their jobs during the COVID-19 Pandemic in seeking reskilling and up-skilling opportunities, and through educational or vocational opportunities by providing a one-time educational grant of up to \$2,500. These resources can be used to access educational training from either a California public higher education institution or a pre-screened workforce development program that has a demonstrated track record of placing the majority of its participants in jobs that pay a living wage. The grants will be used as an incentive to direct displaced

workers to quality training program opportunities needed to re-enter the workforce and earn a living wage. Grant awards are prioritized and offered to participants with the highest economic need and at least half of the funding will support individuals who are caring for at least one dependent child under the age of 18. Applications for the Education and Training Grants are expected to open in spring 2022. Awards will increase the financial aid resources available for eligible displaced workers enrolling in a training program beginning in the 2022 summer term.

SMALL BUSINESS COVID-19 RELIEF GRANTS

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
20970012	2.9 – Small Business Economic Assistance	\$1.5 billion

Project Overview

Many small businesses, especially those owned by individuals from historically underserved and disadvantaged groups, face barriers to accessing traditional forms of capital, especially in the event of a disaster like the COVID-19 Pandemic. Small businesses make up 99.8 percent of California's businesses and represent nearly half of all jobs in the state. These businesses experienced significant declines in revenues due to COVID-19, and are at risk of their businesses shuttering without capital infusion. This program provides competitive micro grants ranging from \$5,000 to \$25,000 to eligible small businesses and nonprofits affected by the pandemic and the related health and safety restrictions. These direct grant monies will allow small businesses to reopen and operate safely. The State Fiscal Recovery Funds are in addition to \$2.5 billion in state funds that had already been allocated to provide immediate relief to 210,000 small businesses and nonprofit cultural institutions. Since this program's inception, awards have been made on a rolling basis, and did not use a first-come, first served approach, accepting awards from all eligible businesses and prioritizing allocations to those that have been most impacted by COVID-19, as demonstrated by their geography and industry. Another consideration is location in disadvantaged communities, which is tracked by socioeconomic indicators that may include, but are not limited to, low-to-moderate income, poverty rates, unemployment, and education attainment that limit access to capital and other resources, such as the federal Paycheck Protection Program. As the demand has outpaced the available funds for these state and federal programs, and given the target applicants who are currently waitlisted, all grants are anticipated to be awarded in 2021.

The California Office of Small Business Advocate has a network of over 500 providers and program partners including underserved small business groups and community-based organizations to provide outreach, engagement, and technical assistance. These partners collaborate locally to encourage underserved businesses to apply, including those that

are owned by women, minorities, veterans, or those that operate in rural, low-income, or low-wealth areas of the state.

For more information about this program, visit: <https://careliefgrant.com/>.

REVITALIZE CALIFORNIA TOURISM

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
21171013	2.11 – Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality	\$95 million

Project Overview

Tourism revenue in California fell 55 percent due to COVID-19, and more than 600,000 hospitality workers lost their jobs. This program will expedite the re-employment of hundreds of thousands of displaced travel and hospitality workers, including those historically underserved who were disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. This program will develop and deploy a multilayered marketing program encouraging travel to and within California.

ECONOMIC SUPPORTS FOR PORTS

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
21271014	2.12 – Aid to Other Impacted Industries	\$250 million

Project Overview

California ports were uniquely affected by the pandemic, especially those in travel and tourism, as cruise ships were no longer operating. When this industry returns to California ports, the ports will need to implement screening procedures for safe entry of cruise ship passengers. In addition, pandemic-driven supply chain disruptions continue to impact the state's ports. The Port of San Diego has reported a revenue decline of \$98 million, nearly half of its annual operating budget, while the Port of San Francisco projected an \$80 million loss over the next two years, an amount accounting for over 30 percent of its two-year annual budget. Without addressing these losses, ports will likely layoff personnel and continue to defer maintenance projects that had to be deferred over the past year.

The ports are a vital part of California's economy, and manage California's container shipping operations and maintain public infrastructure necessary for maritime commerce. Ports also provide public services like harbor police, fire response, parks, and visitor amenities that facilitate safe public enjoyment of, and access to, the waterfront. California's public ports provide significant economic benefit to the state in terms of jobs,

personal income, business revenue, and taxes. Other parts of the country rely on goods that move through California ports; over 30 percent of the nation's container cargo—as measured by 20-foot equivalent units (TEUs) moves through three of California's largest ports. Ports also provide regional employment and will be critical to the recovery for local jurisdictions and the state. The State Lands Commission will disburse funds to Ports upon submission and review of applications from the Ports.

COMMUNITY ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
21371015	2.13 – Other Economic Support	\$600 million

Project Overview

The pandemic exacerbated existing inequalities in the workforce and worsened wage disparities, particularly in families already living paycheck to paycheck. This project will support and invest in partnerships that will help those individuals particularly disadvantaged by the pandemic close the equity gap by providing access to high-quality and broadly accessible jobs through activities that help California communities become more resilient to economic shocks and recessions and develop economic recovery plans that directly complement state and federal infrastructure investments. The program will focus on providing disadvantaged groups access to jobs and expand opportunities by assisting these underserved Californians with training and mentoring as they move from entry level to more skilled positions.

COLLEGE SERVICE PROGRAM FOR COVID-19 RECOVERY

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
30561016	3.5 – Education Assistance: Other	\$127.5 million

Project Overview

COVID-19 caused unprecedented financial hardships and social disruptions for college students in California. Students continue to contend with the impact of job loss, lack of community, distance learning, and elevated stress and anxiety. Many low-income college students were already experiencing significant barriers to achieving their higher education goals, and the COVID-19 Pandemic worsened these barriers. Many students struggled to find adequate accommodations to continue their coursework, and returned to homes that lacked the private space and internet access needed for successful remote learning. Additionally, many students who relied on income from campus-based jobs lost those jobs

due to campus closures. The state will work closely with stakeholders to gather and incorporate diverse feedback and develop strategies to recruit and train low-income and Pell Grant recipients to participate. This project will connect student volunteers with community-based organizations working to address social, educational, physical, and mental health impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic. It is estimated that over 6,000 students will participate in this program. These students will receive up to \$10,000 to help mitigate college expenses while contributing to the COVID-19 recovery effort in their community. Currently, the first student cohort is expected to begin in fall 2022, with planning efforts and outreach to stakeholders conducted prior to the launch of this cohort.

CHILD SAVINGS ACCOUNTS TO ADDRESS EQUITY GAPS AND INCREASE HIGHER EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
30561017	3.5 – Education Assistance: Other	\$1.77 billion

Project Overview

Programs supporting marginalized communities often focus on meeting basic needs, and not asset-building for achieving long-term goals and objectives. This project incorporates best practices in the asset-building space by providing a starting point to build savings for higher education, increase college access, promote savings, and promote equity for underserved populations. This project will focus on low-income public school students and will conduct outreach and awareness campaigns in rural communities and typically underserved populations, such as people of color and first-generation students, to inspire students to set and maintain goals to pursue higher education and minimize college debt. Academics have found that children with even \$500 or less designated for college savings are three times more likely to enroll in college and nearly four times more likely to graduate than children with no savings¹⁷. Accounts for low-income participants will be established by June 30, 2022. Over 1.2 million current high-school students will be able to access higher education in the coming years under this program.

EMERGENCY FINANCIAL AID FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
30561018	3.5 – Education Assistance: Other	\$250 million

Project Overview

Largely as a result of the pandemic, the California Community Colleges reported enrollment declines for fall 2020 of approximately 15 to 16 percent. Additionally, a 2020

COVID-19 impact survey found that only 57 percent of all students reported basic needs security.

This program provides emergency financial assistance grants to low-income students who were enrolled in community college courses and who have been disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 public health emergency. These grants are targeted at helping students facing financial hardship to complete their educational goals and improve their economic mobility and financial security. The program is open to both credit and non-credit students who were enrolled at least part-time in the 2020-21 and/or 2021-22 academic years and have a demonstrated financial need.

COMMUNITY CARE EXPANSION

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
31081019	3.10 – Housing Support: Affordable Housing	\$450 million

Project Overview

California currently has a shortage of adult and senior care facilities in many regions of the state. Since the start of the COVID-19 Pandemic, California has experienced a decline in the number of available beds as facilities' resources were strained and closed as a result of the coronavirus. Without access to such facilities, aged, blind, and disabled recipients of Supplemental Security Income (SSI)/State Supplementary Payment (SSP) face a greater likelihood of becoming homeless. People experiencing homelessness are at greater risk from COVID-19 due to lack of access to safe shelter and higher rates of chronic health conditions that elevate risk of medical complications from coronavirus. This project will provide capital funding to qualified counties and tribal entities for the acquisition, construction, and rehabilitation of adult and senior care facilities that serve people who receive SSI/SSP and/or who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. This will expand the state's housing options and care continuum for seniors, adults with disabilities, and people with behavioral health conditions, resulting in better health outcomes, and preventing the cycle of homelessness, or unnecessary institutionalization.

The Community Care Expansion program will preserve or create 7,000 adult and senior care beds to improve housing stability and health outcomes of seniors and adults with disabilities, including those who are experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness. California will release a funding solicitation in early 2022, with funding made available to qualified grantees, including counties and tribes.

ACCELERATE AFFORDABLE HOUSING PRODUCTION

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
31081020	3.10 – Housing Support: Affordable Housing	\$1.75 billion

Project Overview

California continues to face a housing crisis as increasing numbers of people pay larger shares of their income on housing or are experiencing homelessness. As noted in the Equitable Outcomes section, more than half of the renters in California face high housing cost burdens. Most state-funded multifamily housing projects rely on tax credits for construction and long-term financing. This project will provide development capital to shovel-ready projects to support the development of much needed new affordable housing, which are currently stalled due to the insufficient supply of tax credits and bonds to proceed to development. This investment will accelerate the development of 90 affordable housing projects throughout the state—allowing much needed units to be available for occupancy and potentially serve over 15,000 individuals or households years earlier. These multi-family projects will serve economically disadvantaged households and individuals earning less than 60 percent of the area median income and help to relieve the negative impacts of homelessness, which has increased due to the pandemic. Geographically, eligible projects are located throughout the state of California, including rural and urban locations.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING PRESERVATION

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
31081021	3.10 – Housing Support: Affordable Housing	\$300 million

Project Overview

As affordability covenants expire, previously state-funded affordable housing units risk becoming market-rate housing. This program will provide capital to legacy state-funded affordable housing projects, preventing them from converting to market-rate housing as their affordability requirements expire, thereby preserving these affordable housing units. This program will rehabilitate and maintain a portfolio of older, state-funded affordable housing projects in need of significant repairs. These projects received public funding decades ago and now need substantial rehabilitation to address health and safety issues. This program would preserve 850 to 1,200 affordable housing units for low-income Californians. Occupants of these housing projects are some of the state's most vulnerable populations who are at risk of being displaced if these sites converted to market-rate

housing. Geographically, these projects are located throughout the state of California, in rural as well as urban locations.

UNLOCKING STATE LAND FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
31030022	3.10 – Housing Support: Affordable Housing	\$45 million

Project Overview

The state's housing shortage and affordability pressures make low-income households disproportionately vulnerable to negative health outcomes. Using state-owned land for affordable housing expedites the development process, as local land use regulations do not apply. This project will improve the condition of excess state land, making it available for the development of affordable housing through low-cost, long-term ground leases.

HOMEKEY: SOLUTIONS FOR THE HOMELESS CRISIS

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
31131023	3.11 – Housing Support: Services for Unhoused Persons	\$2.2 billion

Project Overview

As of January 2020, California had an estimated 161,548 people experiencing homelessness on any given day, as reported by Continuums of Care to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Of that total, 8,030 were family households, 11,401 were veterans, 12,172 were unaccompanied young adults (aged 18-24), and 51,785 were individuals experiencing chronic homelessness¹⁸. While HUD has not yet released data from the annual point-in-time count estimating the number of homeless at the outset of 2021, counts are expected to increase significantly due to the economic impacts of the pandemic.

At the outset of the COVID-19 Pandemic, California acted quickly to prioritize the prevention of the spread of the virus in the homeless population. Project Roomkey is a multi-agency, state effort to provide safe isolation motel rooms for homeless individuals who were COVID-19 positive, exposed to those with the virus, and those most vulnerable to hospitalization or death as a result of COVID-19. Project Roomkey allowed for

underutilized hotels and motels to provide temporary non-congregate shelter during the pandemic, consistent with public health guidance.

The Homekey program provides a more permanent solution for Californians experiencing homelessness who are at high risk for serious illness and are impacted by COVID-19. The Homekey program partners with local entities to acquire and rehabilitate a variety of housing options, such as hotels, motels, and vacant apartment buildings. Using a combination of state and federal funds, the Homekey program has already acquired and rehabilitated over 5,900 units of permanent housing¹⁹ for at-risk individuals to avoid the spread of COVID-19.

There continues to be strong local demand for Homekey sites, given the advantage of acquiring additional permanent housing units at a fraction of the time and cost of traditional new permanent housing for this vulnerable population. California's Recovery Plan provides grant funding for local public entities, including cities, counties, or other local public entities, including housing authorities or federally recognized tribal governments within California. Grants will be used to purchase, rehabilitate, and convert hotels, motels, vacant apartment buildings, and other buildings into interim or permanent, long-term housing—producing over 10,000 such units over the next few years with a combination of federal State Fiscal Recovery Funds (\$2.2 billion) and state General Fund (\$550 million). The \$550 million in state General Fund is intended to supplement the acquisition of, and provide initial operating subsidies for, Homekey sites to promote project feasibility.

ACCELERATE HOUSING PRODUCTION TO PROMOTE EQUITABLE COMMUNITIES

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
31230024	3.12 – Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance	\$500 million

Project Overview

The COVID-19 Pandemic and the ensuing recession exacerbated a long-standing housing shortage, intensified a statewide affordability crisis, and provoked housing instability. Affordable housing production is a key component to California's portfolio of housing solutions, but ultimately any housing production relies on local planning and zoning decisions. This project supports regional and local activities that accelerate infill housing production to promote housing mobility and choice, and invest in communities to address longstanding inequities, including negative health and economic outcomes. These types of projects often help achieve state and regional climate targets by speeding up housing approval/construction, zoning more land for affordable housing near jobs, transit, and resources, adding sewer/water infrastructure that supports housing density, and supporting

sustainable transportation and community development to serve low-income families that benefit from additional affordable housing units.

These activities have numerous co-benefits. This program can promote equitable outcomes through a mixture of a place-based and housing mobility investing approaches and dramatically address the social determinants of health. Inclusive outreach to disadvantaged and under-resourced communities is also required by applicants before they apply to the program. And finally, these investments will help restore lost jobs and increase public sector capacity associated with housing and community development. Applicants may begin submitting advance applications in early 2022, with awards being distributed throughout 2022 and early 2023.

For additional information about this program, visit: <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/grants-funding/active-funding/reap.shtml>.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING THROUGH ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT GRANTS

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
31230025	3.12 – Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance	\$81 million

Project Overview

California's housing crisis, deepened by the COVID-19 Recession, requires a multi-faceted approach. As one facet of the state's Recovery Plan, Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) grants will be awarded to strengthen and stabilize communities impacted by the COVID-19 Pandemic in two ways: (1) it provides low and moderate income homeowners with income-producing rental units on their property, helping them cover mortgage payments and enhancing their equity position, and (2) it helps address California's housing shortage by producing new, affordable residential units. The project will offer grants to low- and moderate- income homeowners who live in areas of concentrated poverty, or who live in other areas of the state but cannot get a home equity loan or home equity line of credit because of low equity or low income or both. This program includes federal funds as well as state General Fund resources.

State Fiscal Recovery Funds will be used to finance assistance to households that are either low income, live in Qualified Census Tracts (QCT), or live in an area of concentrated poverty. Program recipients will either be low income, live in an area of concentrated poverty, or have low equity in their homes, which is correlated with negative intergenerational wealth-building opportunities. The project will also serve to stabilize the financial situation of homeowners by adding an income-producing ADU to their property.

EXPAND BROADBAND SERVICE TO UNSERVED COMMUNITIES

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
51682026	5.16 – Broadband: “Last Mile” projects	\$522.4 million

Project Overview

Universal access to high-speed Internet is critical to the state's economy, education, and basic health and well-being, and will be a key component of the state's long-term and equitable recovery, vitality, and resilience. California's Broadband for All initiative, a plan to bridge the Digital Divide, provides a blueprint to guide coordinated actions to put California on a path toward complete broadband availability, reliability, and affordability.

The plan, adopted in 2019, lays out three main goals for all Californians: (1) access to high-performance broadband at home, (2) access to affordable broadband and the devices necessary to access the Internet, and (3) access to training and support to enable digital inclusion.

The COVID-19 Pandemic has underscored the need for all Californians to have a robust connection that supports distance learning, telework, telehealth, and everyday needs. Long-standing inequities in internet availability, affordability, and quality have persisted. California's connectivity needs and challenges are immense. More Californians are disconnected than any other state—more than 673,000 households do not have a high-speed broadband connection. Over a quarter of rural households in the state have no high-speed broadband. Tribal lands are also disproportionately impacted, with 25 percent of homes without access.

The pandemic has underscored the importance of making broadband accessible and affordable for educational, employment, and health purposes. The Budget invests a combination of federal State Fiscal Recovery Funds and state funds (totaling \$6 billion) over three years as part of a statewide plan to expand broadband infrastructure, increase affordability, and enhance access to broadband for all Californians. This project will provide broadband to unserved and underserved households, institutions, businesses, and areas using the \$6 billion identified above to expand broadband infrastructure, increase affordability, and enhance access to broadband for all Californians. Of this amount, \$2 billion will be used to construct last-mile infrastructure that connects to the statewide middle-mile project outlined below. The initiative will be designed around universal access to help the most unserved and underserved communities in California, to address market failure areas and historically marginalized communities, and provide service for low-income households in a given area.

EXPAND BROADBAND INFRASTRUCTURE

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
51782027	5.17 – Broadband: Other projects	\$3.25 billion

Project Overview

One key goal established by the California Broadband Council's "Broadband for All Action Plan" is that "All Californians have high-performance broadband available at home, schools, libraries, and businesses"—because broadband access is essential to digital equity. This project addresses a technical reality behind the digital divide: the availability of middle-mile fiber, which is a prerequisite for last-mile deployment of broadband to those who currently lack access. Open and affordable middle-mile access is particularly scant on Tribal lands and in low-income urban and rural areas. The gaps in middle-mile greatly disadvantage marginalized communities. Bridging the middle-mile gap will make it more affordable for ISPs to serve these communities.

The state will identify those areas with no or with insufficient middle-mile broadband infrastructure to enable the completion of last-mile projects. The construction of the middle-mile network will prioritize projects that: (1) can be completed expediently, and (2) will maximize the potential for the deployment of new high-speed, last-mile internet connections to homes, schools, libraries, and businesses. The middle-mile routes will be designed around unserved and underserved communities to enable providers to deliver last-mile service to unserved households and businesses at speeds sufficient to enable users to generally meet household needs, including the ability to support work, education, and health applications simultaneously. The network will also be sufficiently robust to meet increasing household demands for bandwidth over time.

California is allocating State Fiscal Recovery Funds to expand broadband infrastructure by building a middle-mile network that would enable completion of last-mile projects. This statewide network will encourage providers to expand service to unserved and underserved areas by substantially reducing their upfront infrastructure costs, creating new opportunities for public fiber networks, and promoting affordability and increased options for consumers. This essential backbone is a foundational step toward access to high-speed broadband for all Californians. Moreover, these projects will create tens of thousands of quality jobs that help the state's economy recover from the pandemic.

TRACKING AND OVERSIGHT OF FEDERAL COVID-19 FUNDS

Project ID	Expenditure Category	Funding Amount
70190029	7.1 – Administrative Expenses	\$10.9 million

Project Overview

The level of federal funds provided to California brings significant tracking and oversight responsibilities. California's Recovery Plan includes resources for dedicated staff to track the award and expenditure of federal relief and stimulus funds, monitor and oversee the use of the funds, establish a framework for data collection, and complete reporting and analysis of the State Fiscal Recovery Funds based on predefined outcome measures. These staff will help provide critical oversight, accountability, and transparency related to the implementation of new programs and the use of these funds.

California has already conducted two training sessions related to the allowable use of these funds and has established a task force comprised of departments responsible for the day-to-day oversight of these funds. The team provides regular updates to departments on expenditure and tracking of federal stimulus funds consistent with applicable state laws and federal requirements.

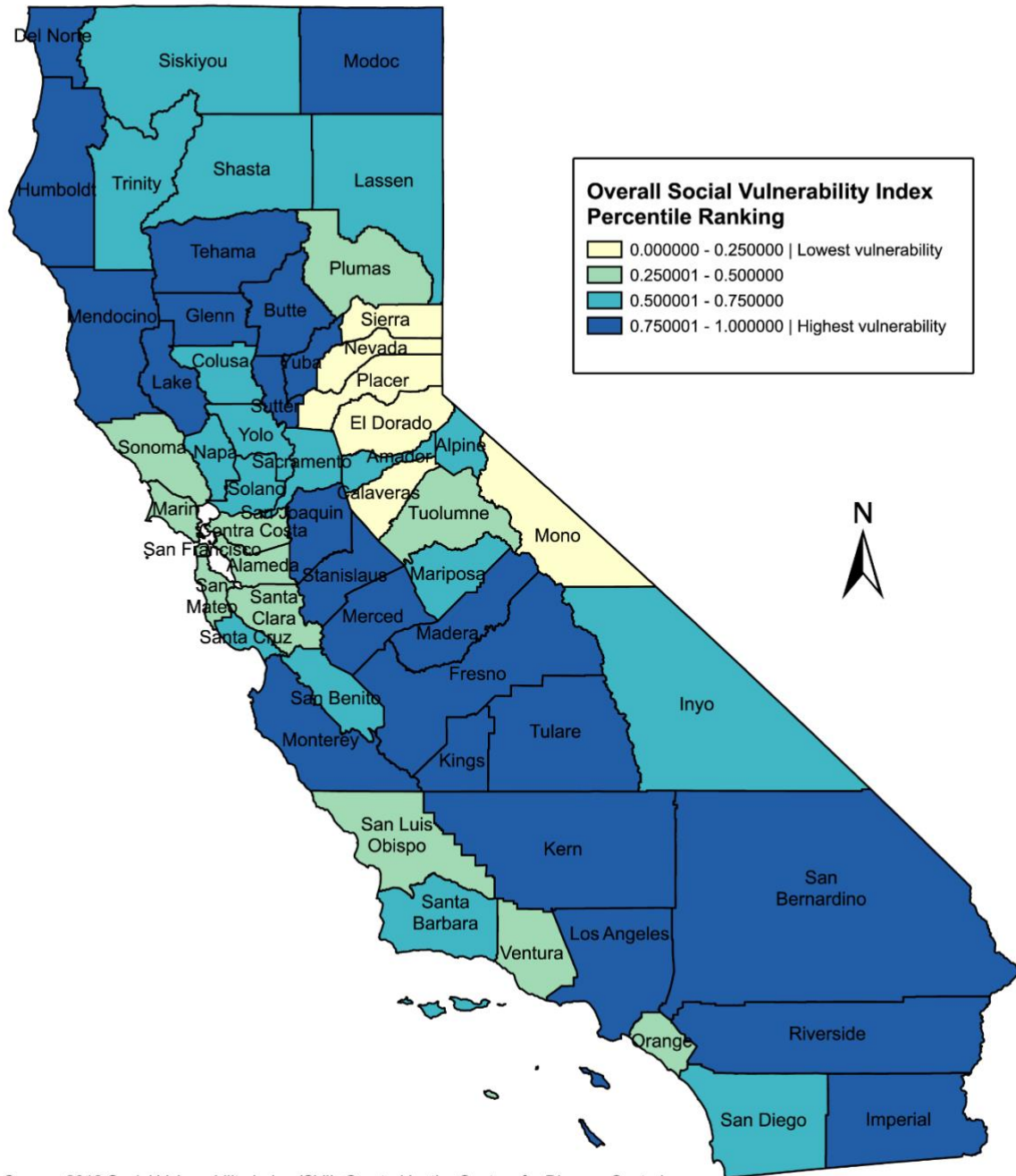
For more information about the state's management and tracking of federal stimulus funds, visit: <https://www.dof.ca.gov/budget/COVID-19/>. A copy of this report will also be posted on this website as required by the Interim Final Rule.

PROJECT OUTCOMES

The state is defining requirements to develop a system to support tracking of project outcomes, outputs, and required performance indicators. Departments responsible for project implementation will further refine the project goals to incorporate feedback from communities and stakeholders. These project outcomes will influence the transformative changes necessary to build back a better and more resilient economy that supports equitable outcomes for all Californians.

APPENDIX

Overall Social Vulnerability Index in California by County



Source: 2018 Social Vulnerability Index (SVI). Created by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) / Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) / Geospatial Research, Analysis, and Services Program (GRASP).

Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, EPA, NPS

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APRIL 2022 ADDENDUM

Table of Allocations by Expenditure Category

	Category	Allocations by Category	Cumulative Expenditures as of 12/31/21 (\$)
1	Expenditure Category: Public Health		
1.1	COVID-19 Vaccination	208,837,000	186,026,972
1.10	Mental Health Services	530,000,000	117,274
2	Expenditure Category: Negative Economic Impacts		
2.2	Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid	2,000,000,000	311,925,275
2.5	Household Assistance: Eviction Prevention	80,000,000	80,081
2.7	Job Training Assistance, Subsidized Employment, Employment Supports or Incentives	657,500,000	-
2.9	Small Business Economic Assistance	1,500,000,000	1,491,000,000
2.11	Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality	95,000,000	95,000,000
3	Expenditure Category: Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities		
3.5	Education Assistance: Other	1,785,413,000	105,122
3.10	Housing Support: Affordable Housing	2,500,000,000	600,181
3.11	Housing Support: Services for Unhoused Persons	2,200,000,000	3,326,813
3.12	Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance	500,000,000	357,610
5	Expenditure Category: Infrastructure		
5.16	Broadband: "Last Mile" projects	522,397,000	152,006
5.17	Broadband: Other projects	3,250,000,000	1,207,554
6	Expenditure Category: Revenue Replacement		
6.1	Provision of Government Services	11,158,313,000	9,196,313,000
7	Expenditure Category: Administrative and Other		
7.1	Administrative Expenses	10,916,000	471,397
7.X	Administrative Reserve for Audit/Oversight	18,641,000	-
7.4	Transfers to Nonentitlement Units	1,218,261,277	609,130,638

Projects by Expenditure Category

(Dollars in Millions)

Projects by Expenditure Category		Lead Agency	Allocation
1	Expenditure Category: Public Health		
1.1	Vaccine Incentives	Public Health Government Operations Agency	\$122.0
1.1	Vaccine Management and Coordination	Public Health	86.8
1.10	Expand Access to Behavioral Health Services	Health Care Services	530.0
2	Expenditure Category: Negative Economic Impacts		
2.2	Relief for Water and Utility Arrearages	Water Resources Control Board Community Services and Development	2,000.0
2.5	Legal Services for Eviction Prevention and Housing Stability	Judicial Branch	80.0
2.7	Expand Job Opportunities for Youth and Young Adults	Office of Planning and Research	185.0
2.7	Education and Training Grants for Displaced Workers	Student Aid Commission	472.5
2.9	Small Business COVID-19 Relief Grants	Office of Business and Economic Development	1,500.0
2.11	Revitalize California Tourism	Office of Business and Economic Development	95.0
3	Expenditure Category: Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities		
3.5	College Service Program for COVID-19 Recovery	Office of Planning and Research	127.5
3.5	Child Savings Accounts to Address Equity Gaps and Increase Higher Education Opportunities	Scholarshare Investment Board	1,407.9
3.5	Emergency Financial Aid for Community College Students	Community Colleges Chancellor's Office	250.0
3.10	Community Care Expansion	Social Services	450.0
3.10	Accelerate Affordable Housing Production	Housing and Community Development	1,750.0
3.10	Affordable Housing Preservation	Housing and Community Development	300.0
3.11	Homekey: Solutions for the Homeless Crisis	Housing and Community Development	2,200.0
3.12	Accelerate Housing Production to Promote Equitable Communities	Housing and Community Development	500.0
5	Expenditure Category: Infrastructure		
5.16	Expand Broadband Service to Unserved Communities	Public Utilities Commission	522.4
5.17	Expand Broadband Infrastructure	Technology	3,250.0
6	Expenditure Category: Revenue Replacement		
6.1	Provision of Government Services	Various	11,158.3
7	Expenditure Category: Administrative and Other		
7.1	Tracking and Oversight of Federal COVID-19 Funds	Finance	10.9
7.X	Administrative Reserve for Audit/Oversight	Various	18.6
Total of Projects by Category			\$27,017.0